

00501

1980/02/00

DSI-80-C-000 287

7605

DDB-1300-150-80

7605



DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE REPORT

CHINA'S AIRBORNE PHOTORECONNAISSANCE CAPABILITY (U)

Para 3
D 16
OK to release

FEBRUARY 1980

[REDACTED]

CHINA'S AIRBORNE PHOTORECONNAISSANCE
CAPABILITY (U)

DDB-1300-150-80

Information Cutoff Date: 30 September 1979

[REDACTED]

This is a Department of Defense Intelligence Document
prepared by the Eastern Division,
Directorate for Research,
Defense Intelligence Agency

Author: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]



Figure 2. (U) MiG-19/FARMER—Photoreconnaissance Variant.

UNCLASSIFIED

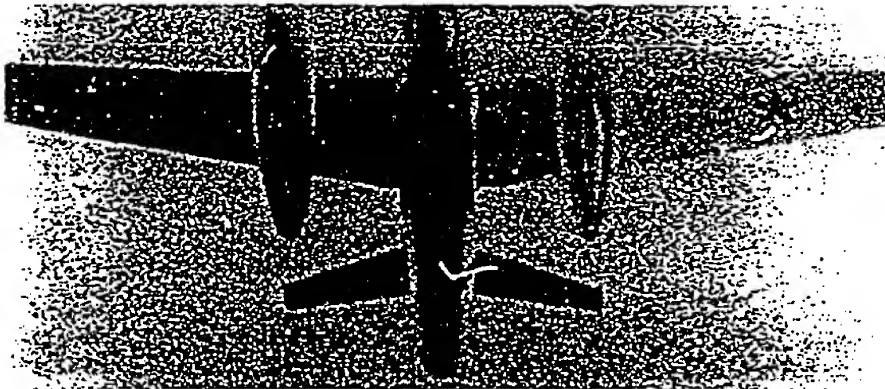


Figure 3. (U) IL-28R/BEAGLE with Bomb Bay Cameras.

[REDACTED]

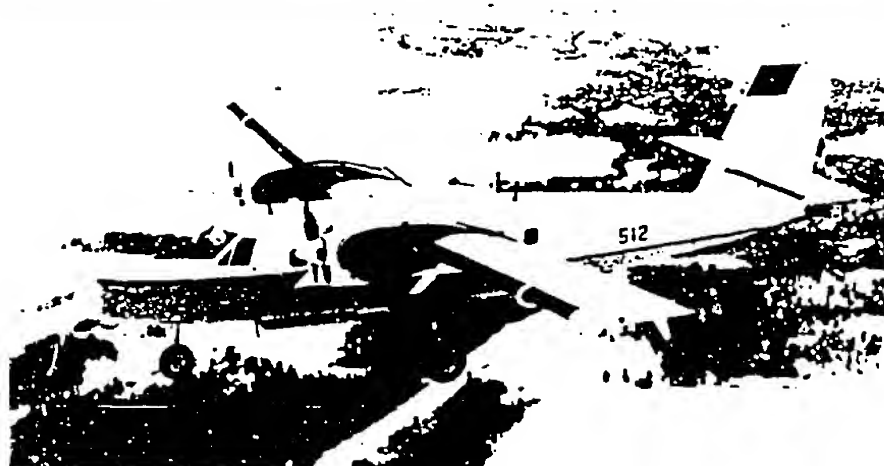


UNCLASSIFIED



An-30/CLANK

UNCLASSIFIED



Twin Otter

Figure 4 (U) An-30/CLANK and Twin Otter Aerial Survey Aircraft.

[REDACTED]



UNCLASSIFIED



Figure 6. (U) Photo Exploitation.



UNCLASSIFIED

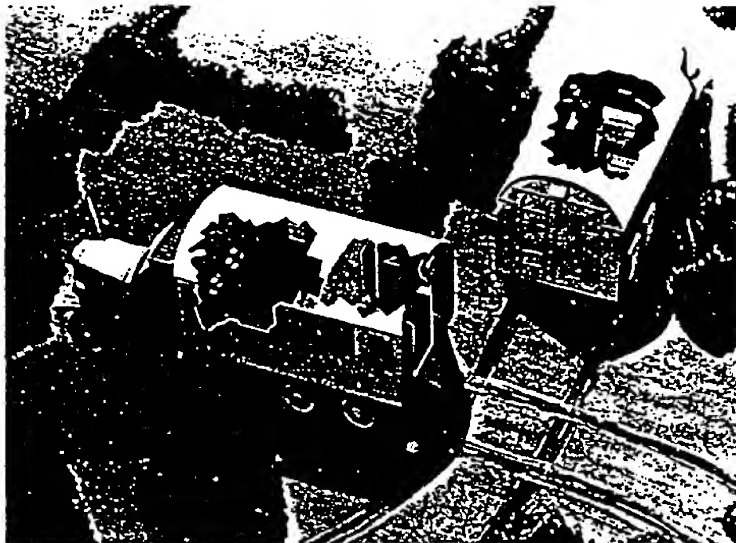


Figure 7. (U) Photo Processing and Exploitation Vans.

3. FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS/REQUIREMENTS

For the near term, China will continue to rely on the FARMER and BEAGLE photoreconnaissance variants to meet its tactical needs. The F-5/FANTAN fighter-bomber could also be used in the role (figure 9). The performance characteristics of this aircraft are similar to those of the MiG-19; however, it is believed that some F-5s have a bomb bay which would allow some flexibility in camera configuration. The use of Tu-16/BADGERS for maritime reconnaissance is also expected. Chinese developments in the area of photoreconnaissance probably will be most influenced by the mobility potential of likely adversaries, specifically by the large Soviet mechanized and armor force along their northern border. The need for a more responsive photoreconnaissance system should impact on development of new camera systems and platforms, as well as improved processing and exploitation procedures.

UNCLASSIFIED

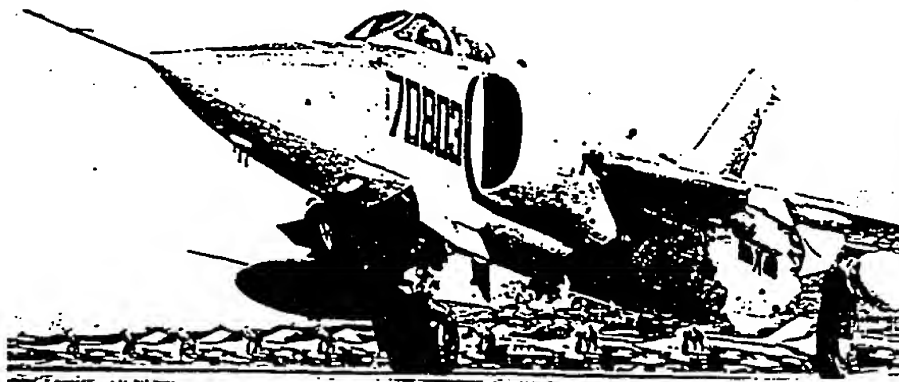
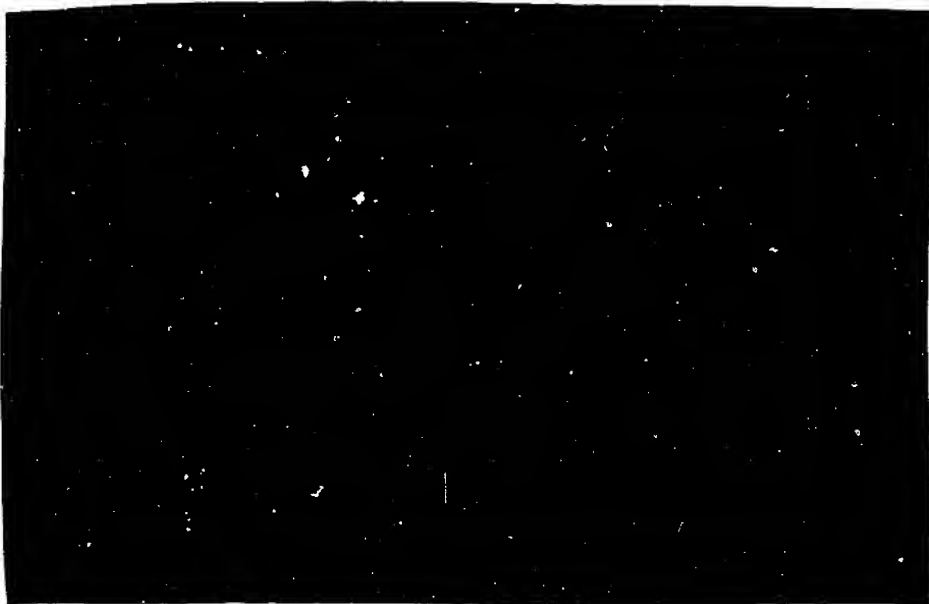


Figure 9. (U) F-5/FANTAN.



UNCLASSIFIED



Figure 10. (U) MiG-21/FISHBED.